Unit 1: Personal Identity

The Present Perfect Tense
زمن المضارع التام

1 Use / الاستخدام

We use the present perfect to talk about:

- actions or experiences at an unspecified time in the past.
- actions that started in the past and continue until now.
- recently completed actions.

نستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن:

- أفعال أو تجارب حدثت في وقت غير محدد في الماضي.
- أفعال بدأت في الماضي وما زالت مستمرة حتى الآن.
- أفعال اكتملت حديثًا.

2 Form / التكوين

Subject + have / has + past participle (P.P.)

I / You / We / They → have

He / She / It → has

3 Examples / أمثلة

- I **have finished** my homework.
  لقد أنهيت واجبي.
- She **has lived** in Cairo for five years.
  هي تعيش في القاهرة منذ خمس سنوات.
- They **have visited** Luxor.
  لقد زاروا الأقصر.

4 Past Participle / التصريف الثالث

Base Form	Past Simple	P.P.
visit	visited	visited
write	wrote	written
see	saw	seen

Remember / تذكر

Check the pronouns above and always use the past participle after **have** or **has**.

راجع الضمائر الموضحة أعلاه، واستخدم التصريف الثالث دائمًا بعد **have** أو **has**.

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Unit 1: Personal Identity

Affirmative and Negative
الإثبات والنفي

1 Affirmative / الإثبات

Subject + have / has + past participle (P.P.)

- I **have finished** my homework. لقد أنهيت واجبي.
- Mona **has visited** her grandmother. لقد زارت منى جدتها.
- They **have written** the report. لقد كتبوا التقرير.

2 Negative / النفي

Subject + have / has + not + P.P.

have not = **haven't** | has not = **hasn't**

- I **haven't seen** that movie. لم أشاهد ذلك الفيلم.
- He **hasn't done** his homework. لم يؤد واجبه.
- We **haven't visited** Aswan. لم نزُر أسوان.

3 Useful Past Participles / تصريفات ثالثة مهمة

Base Form	Past Simple	P.P.
go	went	gone
do	did	done
see	saw	seen
break	broke	broken

4 Common Mistakes / أخطاء شائعة

Incorrect	Correct
✗ She have finished.	✓ She has finished.
✗ I haven't saw it.	✓ I haven't seen it.
✗ He hasn't went.	✓ He hasn't gone.

Quick Check / تدريب سريع

1. Salma ..... (finish) her work.
2. We ..... (not see) that film.
3. Ali ..... (go) to school.

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Unit 1: Personal Identity

Present Perfect Questions

أسئلة المضارع التام

1 Yes / No Questions / أسئلة نعم أو لا

Have / Has + subject + P.P.?

- **Have** you ever visited Luxor?
- **Has** she finished her work yet?
- **Have** they written the report?

2 Short Answers / الإجابات المختصرة

- Yes, I / you / we / they **have**.
- Yes, he / she / it **has**.
- No, I / you / we / they **haven't**.
- No, he / she / it **hasn't**.

3 Wh-Questions / أسئلة أدوات الاستفهام

Question word + have / has + subject + P.P.?

- **What has** she done? ماذا فعلت؟
- **Where have** they gone? إلى أين ذهبوا؟
- **How long have** you lived here? منذ متى وأنت تعيش هنا؟

4 Important / مهم

Do not use **do, does,** or **did.**

Use the past participle after **have** or **has.**

لا نستخدم **do** أو **does** أو **did**،
ونستخدم التصريف الثالث بعد **have** أو **has**.

✓ **Has** he gone?

✗ **Did** he has gone?

Quick Check / تدريب سريع

1. ..... you ever ..... (ride) a horse?
2. What ..... she ..... (do)?
3. How long ..... they ..... (live) here?
4. ..... Ahmed finished his work yet?

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Prep 3 Grammar
مذكرة القواعد للصف الثالث الإعدادي

Unit 1: Personal Identity

Present Perfect Time Expressions
الكلمات الدالة على المضارع التام

1 Just / للتو

- Meaning: a very short time ago

have / has + just + P.P.

- Example:
  She has just arrived.
  لقد وصلت للتو.

2 Already / بالفعل

- Meaning: earlier than expected; usually in affirmative sentences

have / has + already + P.P.

- Example:
  I have already done my homework.
  لقد أديت واجبي بالفعل.

3 Yet / بعد

- Meaning: in questions and negative sentences; at the end
- Examples:
  - Have you finished yet?
    هل انتهيت بعد؟
  - He hasn't called yet.
    لم يتصل بعد.

4 Ever / من قبل

- Meaning: at any time; usually in questions

have / has + ever + P.P.

- Example:
  Have you ever ridden a horse?
  هل ركبت حصانًا من قبل؟

5 Never / أبدًا

- Meaning: at no time; it gives a negative meaning without not

have / has + never + P.P.

- Example:
  I have never been to Aswan.
  لم أذهب إلى أسوان من قبل.

Remember / تذكر

- have / has + just / already / ever / never + P.P.
- Negative or question + yet (at the end)

✗ I haven't never seen it.

✓ I have never seen it.

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Unit 1: Personal Identity

Since and For

استخدامهما مع المضارع التام

1 Since / منذ

Use since before the starting point of an action. نستخدم since قبل نقطة بداية الفعل.

have / has + P.P. + since + starting point

- I have lived here since 2020. أنا أعيش هنا منذ عام 2020.
- She has studied English since she was six. تدرس الإنجليزية منذ أن كان عمرها ست سنوات.

2020 – Monday – 8 o'clock – last week – I was six

2 For / لمدة

Use for before a period of time. نستخدم for قبل مدة زمنية.

have / has + P.P. + for + period of time

- I have lived here for five years. أنا أعيش هنا منذ خمس سنوات.
- They have waited for two hours. لقد انتظروا لمدة ساعتين.

five years – a week – two hours – a long time

3 Quick Comparison / مقارنة سريعة

Since + starting point	For + period
since 2019	for six years
since Monday	for three days
since I was young	for a long time

4 How Long ...? / منذ متى؟

How long + have / has + subject + P.P.?

- How long have you known Ali? منذ متى وأنت تعرف عليًا؟

5 Common Mistakes / أخطاء شائعة

✗ I have lived here since five years.
✓ I have lived here for five years.
✗ She has studied English for 2020.
✓ She has studied English since 2020.

Quick Check / تدريب سريع

1. We have lived here ..... 2018.
2. Mona has studied English ..... three years.
3. I haven't seen him ..... last Monday.
4. They have waited ..... two hours.

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Unit 1: Personal Identity

The Present Perfect Passive

المضارع التام المبني للمجهول

1 Active and Passive / المعلوم والمجهول

- **Active**: the focus is on the doer.
- **Passive**: the focus is on the action or the receiver.

- في المعلوم يكون التركيز على الفاعل.
- في المجهول يكون التركيز على الفعل أو المفعول به.

People have visited the Pyramids. (Active)
The Pyramids have been visited by people. (Passive)

2 Form / التكوين

Active

Subject + have / has + P.P. + object

Passive

Object + have / has + been + P.P. (+ by + doer)

3 Steps / خطوات التحويل

1. Start with the object. ابدأ بالمفعول به.
2. Choose have or has for the new subject. اختر الفعل المساعد المناسب وفقًا للاسم الجديد في بداية الجملة.
3. Add been, then use the past participle. أضف been ثم استخدم التصريف الثالث.
4. Add by + the doer only when needed. أضف by مع الفاعل عند الحاجة فقط.

4 More Examples / أمثلة أخرى

The teacher has explained the lesson.	→	The lesson has been explained by the teacher.
They have built a new bridge.	→	A new bridge has been built.

5 Negative and Question / النفي والسؤال

Negative

Subject + haven't / hasn't + been + P.P.

- The task hasn't been completed yet.

Question

Have / Has + subject + been + P.P.?

- Has the lesson been explained?

Remember / تذكر

been is essential in the present perfect passive.
been وجود ضروري في المضارع التام المبني للمجهول.

✓ The work has been finished.
✗ The work has been finish.

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Unit 1: Personal Identity

Unit 1 Exam Practice

تدريبات امتحانية على الوحدة الأولى

A Choose the correct answer. / اختر الإجابة الصحيحة.

1. They ..... just finished the science project.
   a. has b. have c. having d. had
2. The museum ..... by many tourists.
   a. has visited b. has been visited c. have visited d. is visiting
3. We have lived here ..... 2020.
   a. for b. since c. ago d. yet
4. Have you ..... ridden a horse?
   a. never b. yet c. ever d. since

B Use the correct form. / استخدم الصيغة الصحيحة.

1. Ahmed ..... (not see) that movie yet. .....
2. The windows ..... (clean) already. .....
3. ..... she ever ..... (visit) Luxor? .....
4. My sister ..... (break) her phone again! .....

C Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets.
أكمل الجمل بالصيغة الصحيحة للكلمات بين القوسين

1. He has ..... to school. (go)
2. Lunch ..... yet. (not cook)
3. I have known her ..... five years. (for)
4. ..... she ..... her work? (finish)

Golden Rule / القاعدة الذهبية

Active: have / has + P.P.

Passive: have / has + been + P.P.

since + starting point
for + period

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Unit 2: Communication with Family and Friends

The Third Conditional
الشرط الثالث

1 Use / الأستخدام

We use the third conditional to talk about unreal situations in the past and imagine a different result.

نستخدم الشرط الثالث للحديث عن مواقف غير حقيقية في الماضي وتخيل نتيجة مختلفة.

The condition did not happen, so the result did not happen. | لم يتحقق الشرط، ولذلك لم تتحقق النتيجة.

2 Form / التكوين

If + subject + had + P.P., subject + would have + P.P.

Past perfect = had + past participle | الماضي التام + had = التصريف الثالث

3 Example / مثال

If I had studied harder, I would have passed the exam.

لو كنت قد ذاكرت بجدية أكبر، لنجحت في الامتحان.

Reality: I didn't study harder. I didn't pass the exam. | الحقيقة: لم أذاكر بجدية أكبر، ولم أنجح في الامتحان.

4 Clause Order / ترتيب الجملتين

- If they had left earlier, they would have caught the train.
- They would have caught the train if they had left earlier.

Use a comma only when the if-clause comes first. | نستخدم الفاصلة فقط عندما تأتي جملة if أولاً.

5 Important / مهم

- After had, use the past participle.
- After would have, use the past participle.

✓ If she had gone, she would have met him.

✗ If she would have gone, she would have met him.

if + had + P.P. → would have + P.P.

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Unit 2: Communication with Family and Friends

Uses of the Third Conditional

استخدامات الشرط الثالث

1 Regret / الندم

We imagine how a past situation could have been different.

نتخيل كيف كان يمكن أن يكون الموقف الماضي مختلفاً.

Example:

If I had gone to the party, I would have met her.

لو كنت قد ذهبت إلى الحفل، لقابلتها.

Reality:

I didn't go, so I didn't meet her.

2 Missed Chances / الفرص الضائعة

Example:

If they had scored one more goal, they wouldn't have lost the match.

لو كانوا قد أحرزوا هدفاً آخر، لما خسروا المباراة.

Reality:

They didn't score another goal, so they lost.

3 Excuses and Explanations / الأعذار والتفسيرات

Example:

If he had told me, I would have helped.

لو كان قد أخبرني، لساعدته.

Reality:

He didn't tell me, so I didn't help.

4 Past Cause and Result / سبب ونتيجة في الماضي

Example:

If we had brought a map, we wouldn't have got lost.

لو كنا قد أحضرنا خريطة، لما ضللنا الطريق.

Reality:

We didn't bring a map, so we got lost.

Remember the Reality / تذكر الحقيقة

Imagined condition: **had + P.P.** → Imagined result: **would have + P.P.**

Both parts refer to a past that cannot be changed.

تشير الجملتان إلى ماضٍ لا يمكن تغييره.

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Unit 2: Communication with Family and Friends

Negative Forms and Common Mistakes

النفي والأخطاء الشائعة

1 Negative If-Clause / نفي جملة الشرط

Formula: If + subject + had not (hadn't) + P.P., subject + would have + P.P.

Example: If she hadn't missed the bus, she would have arrived on time.

لو لم تفتها الحافلة، لوصلت في الموعد.

2 Negative Result / نفي جملة النتيجة

Formula: If + subject + had + P.P., subject + would not have + P.P.

Note: would not have = wouldn't have

Example: If he had driven carefully, he wouldn't have had an accident.

لو كان قد قاد بحذر، لما تعرض لحادث.

3 Common Mistakes / أخطاء شائعة

Incorrect ✗	Correct ✓
✗ If I have studied ...	✓ If I had studied ...
✗ would have pass	✓ would have passed
✗ if she had went	✓ if she had gone
✗ If he would have left ...	✓ If he had left ...

4 Quick Check / تدريب سريع

1. If I had brought my umbrella, I ..... (not get) wet.
2. If Ahmed ..... (study) more, he would have passed.
3. If we had left earlier, we ..... (catch) the bus.
4. If it had rained, we ..... (not go) out.

Never use would in the if-clause.

تأتي would في جملة النتيجة فقط، ولا تأتي في جملة الشرط.

if + had / hadn't + P.P. → would / wouldn't have + P.P.

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Unit 2: Communication with Family and Friends

Third Conditional: Guided Practice

تدريب موجه على الشرط الثالث

1 How to Answer / طريقة الحل

1. Find the if-clause. حدد جملة الشرط.
2. Use had + P.P. in the if-clause. استخدم had مع التصريف الثالث في جملة الشرط.
3. Use would have + P.P. in the result clause. استخدم would have مع التصريف الثالث في جملة النتيجة.

! Check whether either part is negative. تحقق مما إذا كانت إحدى الجملتين منفية.

2 Worked Example / مثال محلول

If I ..... (study) harder, I ..... (pass) the exam.

- If-clause: had studied
- Result clause: would have passed
- Final answer: If I had studied harder, I would have passed the exam.

نضع had studied في جملة الشرط، و would have passed في جملة النتيجة.

3 Complete / أكمل

1. If I had brought my umbrella, I ..... (not get) wet.
2. If Ahmed ..... (study) more, he would have passed.
3. If we had left earlier, we ..... (catch) the bus.
4. If it had rained, we ..... (not go) out.

4 Rewrite Using *If* / أعد الكتابة باستخدام *if*

1. I didn't study hard, so I failed the exam.
   .....
2. She left late, so she missed the train.
   .....
3. We didn't bring a map, so we got lost.
   .....

Past reality → imagined past condition and result

نحوّل الحقيقة الماضية إلى شرط ونتيجة متخيلين في الماضي.

If + had + P.P., would have + P.P.

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Unit 2: Communication with Family and Friends

Unit 2 Exam Practice

تدريبات امتحانية على الوحدة الثانية

A Choose the correct answer. / اختر الإجابة الصحيحة.

1. If he had driven carefully, he ..... the accident.
   a. would avoid b. would have avoided c. had avoided d. will avoid
2. If we had gone to the museum, we ..... the new exhibition.
   a. would see b. saw c. would have seen d. see
3. If she ..... the instructions, she wouldn't have done it incorrectly.
   a. had read b. hadn't done c. reads d. read
4. If they had scored one more goal, they ..... the match.
   a. wouldn't have lost b. won't lose c. hadn't lost d. don't lose
5. If I ..... about the meeting, I would have attended it.
   a. had known b. knew c. have known d. know

B Use the correct form. / استخدم الصيغة الصحيحة.

1. If I ..... (do) my homework, the teacher wouldn't have been angry. .....
2. If she had known about the test, she ..... (study) harder. .....
3. They ..... (win) the game if they had practised more. .....
4. If we ..... (bring) a map, we wouldn't have got lost. .....

C Complete with the correct form. / أكمل بالصيغة الصحيحة

1. If I ..... hard, I would have passed. (study) .....
2. She would have caught the train if she ..... early. (leave) .....
3. If he had told me, I ..... him. (help) .....

if + had + P.P. → would have + P.P.
Never use would in the if-clause.

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Unit 3: Artificial Intelligence

The Future Simple Passive

المستقبل البسيط المبني للمجهول

1 Use / الأستخدام

We use the future simple passive to describe actions that will be done in the future.

★ The focus is on the action or the receiver, not the doer.

نستخدم المستقبل البسيط المبني للمجهول لوصف أفعال سيتم تنفيذها في المستقبل.

★ يكون التركيز على الفعل أو المفعول به، وليس على الفاعل.

2 Active and Passive / المعلوم والمجهول

AI will change education. (Active)	→	Education will be changed by AI. (Passive)
Teachers will check the exam papers. (Active)	→	The exam papers will be checked by teachers. (Passive)

3 Form / التكوين

Subject + will be + past participle (P.P.) (+ by + doer)

فاعل الجملة الجديدة + will be + التصريف الثالث

4 Time Expressions / الكلمات الدالة

tomorrow | next week | soon | in the future | next year

5 Remember / تذكر

Active: will + infinitive	Passive: will be + P.P.
✓ Robots will help people.	✓ People will be helped by robots. ✗ People will helped by robots.

Quick Check

1. Driverless cars will ..... (use) everywhere.
2. The project will ..... (finish) by the ream.
3. New robots will ..... (develop) soon.

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Unit 3: Artificial Intelligence

Affirmative and Negative

الإثبات والنفي في المستقبل المبني للمجهول

1 Affirmative / الإثبات

Subject + will be + past participle (P.P.)

- The project will be finished next Friday. — سيتم إنهاء المشروع يوم الجمعة القادم.
- Driverless cars will be used everywhere. — سيتم استخدام السيارات ذاتية القيادة في كل مكان.
- The exam papers will be checked by the teacher. — سيتم فحص أوراق الامتحان بواسطة المعلم.

2 Negative / النفي

Subject + will not be + P.P.

will not = won't

- The meeting will not be held tomorrow. — لن يُعقد الاجتماع غدًا.
- Robots won't be used for every task. — لن تُستخدم الروبوتات في كل مهمة.
- The results won't be announced today. — لن يتم إعلان النتائج اليوم.

3 Singular and Plural / المفرد والجمع

will be does not change with singular or plural subjects.

لا تتغير will be مع الفاعل المفرد أو الجمع.

- The car will be repaired.
- The cars will be repaired.

4 Common Mistakes / أخطاء شائعة

Incorrect	Correct
✗ The car will be repair.	✓ The car will be repaired.
✗ The letter won't sent.	✓ The letter won't be sent.
✗ The work will been finished.	✓ The work will be finished.

Quick Check / تدريب سريع

1. The new library will ..... (build) next year.
2. The emails will not ..... (send) today.
3. Many jobs will ..... (do) by robots.

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Unit 3: Artificial Intelligence

Future Passive Questions

أسئلة المستقبل المبني للمجهول

1 Yes / No Questions / أسئلة نعم أو لا

Will + subject + be + P.P.?

- **Will** the project **be** finished next Friday?
- **Will** driverless cars **be** used everywhere?
- **Will** the results **be** announced soon?

2 Short Answers / الإجابات المختصرة

✓	✗
Yes, it will.	No, it won't.
Yes, they will.	No, they won't.

نستخدم will أو won't في الإجابة المختصرة.

3 Wh-Questions / أسئلة أدوات الاستفهام

Question word + will + subject + be + P.P.?

- When will the results be announced?
  متى سيتم إعلان النتائج؟
- Where will robots be used?
  أين سيتم استخدام الروبوتات؟
- How will the problem be solved?
  كيف سيتم حل المشكلة؟

4 Important / مهم

Do not use do or does.
Keep be after the subject and use the past participle.

لا نستخدم do أو does، ونضع be بعد الفاعل ثم نستخدم التصريف الثالث.

- ✓ Will the room be cleaned?
- ✗ Will the room cleaned?
- ✗ Does the room will be cleaned?

Quick Check / تدريب سريع

1. ..... the new road ..... (build) next year?
2. When ..... the exam results ..... (announce)?
3. Where ..... these robots ..... (use)?
4. How ..... the problem ..... (solve)?

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Unit 3: Artificial Intelligence

Conversion Steps and Common Mistakes

خطوات التحويل والأخطاء الشائعة

1 Conversion Steps / خطوات التحويل

1	Start with the object.	ابدأ بالمفعول به.
2	Add will be.	أضف will be.
3	Change the verb into the past participle.	حوّل الفعل إلى التصريف الثالث.
4	Add by + the doer only when needed.	أضف by مع الفاعل عند الحاجة فقط.

2 Worked Example / مثال محلول

Active:

The engineer will solve the problem.

object: the problem | will be | P.P.: solved

Passive:

The problem will be solved by the engineer.

سيتم حل المشكلة بواسطة المهندس.

3 More Examples / أمثلة أخرى

They will invite all students.	→	All students will be invited.
My sister will clean the room.	→	The room will be cleaned by my sister.
The chef will serve lunch at 1 p.m.	→	Lunch will be served at 1 p.m.

4 Common Mistakes / أخطاء شائعة

Incorrect (خطأ)	Correct (صحيح)
✗ will be solve	✓ will be solved
✗ will been sent	✓ will be sent
✗ The papers will checked.	✓ The papers will be checked.
✗ The report will be preparing.	✓ The report will be prepared.

Rewrite Using the Passive / أعد الكتابة باستخدام المبني للمجهول

1. The teacher will check the exam papers. .....
2. Robots will do many difficult tasks. .....
3. The company will develop a new program. .....

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Unit 3: Artificial Intelligence

Unit 3 Exam Practice

تدريبات امتحانية على الوحدة الثالثة

A Choose the correct answer. اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

1. Driverless cars will ..... everywhere.
   a. use b. be used c. used d. be using
2. The exam papers ..... by the teacher next week.
   a. will check b. will be checked c. are checking d. checked
3. ..... the new program be developed soon?
   a. Do b. Does c. Will d. Has
4. When ..... the results be announced?
   a. do b. will c. are d. have
5. The report will not ..... by the manager today.
   a. prepare b. be prepared c. prepared d. be preparing

B Use the correct form of the word(s) in brackets. استخدم الصيغة الصحيحة للكلمات بين القوسين

1. The homework ..... (correct) tomorrow.
2. New robots ..... (develop) in the future.
3. ..... the room ..... (clean) next Friday?
4. Many difficult tasks ..... (do) by AI in the future.

C Complete with the correct form. أكمل بالصيغة الصحيحة

1. The test will ..... by the teacher. (correct) .....
2. The letter will be ..... next week. (send) .....
3. ..... the project ..... soon? (finish) .....

Golden Rule / القاعدة الذهبية

Future Passive: will + be + past participle (P.P.)

نستخدم will ثم be ثم التصريف الثالث للفعل.

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Unit 4: Screen Time

Modal Verbs
الأفعال الناقصة

1 What Are Modal Verbs? / ما الأفعال الناقصة

Modal verbs are helping verbs. We use them to express obligation, prohibition, permission, ability, and advice.

الأفعال الناقصة أفعال مساعدة نستخدمها للتعبير عن الإلزام والمنع والسماح والقدرة والنصيحة.

2 Main Modals / أهم الأفعال الناقصة

Modal	Meaning in Arabic	Function
must	يجب	strong obligation
mustn't	يجب ألا / ممنوع	prohibition
can	يستطيع / يمكن	ability or permission
can't	لا يستطيع / لا يُسمح	inability or no permission
should	ينبغي	advice
shouldn't	لا ينبغي	advice against something

3 Form / التكوين

Subject + modal + infinitive without to

فاعل + فعل ناقص + المصدر بدون to

- You must follow the rules.
  يجب أن تتبع القواعد.
- We can use tablets here.
  يمكننا استخدام الأجهزة اللوحية هنا.
- You should take a break.
  ينبغي أن تأخذ استراحة.

4 Important / مهم

✓	✗
He can swim.	He can swims.
You must study.	You must to study.
She should rest.	She should rests.

بعد الفعل الناقص نستخدم المصدر بدون to، ولا نضيف s مع he أو she.

5 Quick Check / تدريب سريع

1. You ..... wear a seat belt. (obligation)
2. Students ..... use phones during the exam. (prohibition)
3. ..... I open the window? (permission)
4. You ..... spend all night online. (advice against)

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Unit 4: Screen Time

Must and Mustn't
الإلزام والمنع

1 Must / يجب

We use **must** for a strong obligation, rule, or something necessary.

نستخدم must للتعبير عن إلزام قوي أو قاعدة أو شيء ضروري.

Subject + must + infinitive

- You **must** follow safety rules. — يجب أن تتبع قواعد السلامة.
- Students **must** arrive on time. — يجب أن يصل الطلاب في الموعد.
- We **must** protect personal data. — يجب أن نحمي البيانات الشخصية.

2 Mustn't / ممنوع - يجب ألا

We use **mustn't** to say that something is prohibited.

نستخدم mustn't للتعبير عن المنع ، أي أن الشيء غير مسموح.

Subject + mustn't + infinitive

- You **mustn't** make noise in the library. — يجب ألا تُحدث ضوضاء في المكتبة.
- You **mustn't** cross when the light is red. — يجب ألا تعبر عندما تكون الإشارة حمراء.
- You **mustn't** lie online. — يجب ألا تكذب على الإنترنت.

3 Must or Mustn't? / يجب أم ممنوع؟

must	= do it; it is necessary	يجب أن تفعله ؛ فهو ضروري
mustn't	= do not do it; it is forbidden	لا تفعله ؛ فهو ممنوع

4 Common Mistakes / أخطاء شائعة

Incorrect	Correct
✗ He must follows the rules.	✓ He must follow the rules.
✗ You must to wear a helmet.	✓ You must wear a helmet.
✗ We mustn't to share passwords.	✓ We mustn't share passwords.

5 Quick Check / تدريب سريع

Complete with **must** or **mustn't**.

1. You ..... respect other people.
2. We ..... share our passwords.
3. Students ..... cheat in exams.
4. You ..... switch off your phone in class.

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Unit 4: Screen Time

Can and Can't

القدرة والسماح وعدم القدرة أو عدم السماح

1 Ability / القدرة

We use **can** for ability and **can't** for inability.

نستخدم **can** للتعبير عن القدرة
و **can't** للتعبير عن عدم القدرة.

Subject + **can / can't** + infinitive

- AI **can** solve many problems.
  يستطيع الذكاء الاصطناعي حل مشكلات كثيرة.
- My little brother **can't** drive.
  لا يستطيع أخي الصغير القيادة.

2 Permission / السماح

We use **Can I ...?** to ask for permission.

نستخدم **Can I ...?** لطلب السماح.

Can + subject + infinitive?

– **Can I** use your tablet?

– Yes, you **can.** / No, you **can't.**

هل يمكني استخدام
جهازك اللوحي؟

3 Questions / الأسئلة

Can + subject + infinitive?
Question word + **can** + subject + infinitive?

- **Can** robots learn?
- What **can** AI do?
- Where **can** students use computers?

4 Common Mistakes / أخطاء شائعة

Incorrect	Correct
✗ He can uses the app.	✓ He can use the app.
✗ We can to learn online.	✓ We can learn online.
✗ Does she can swim?	✓ Can she swim?

5 Quick Check / تدريب سريع

1. Mariam ..... speak English very well. (ability)
2. I ..... lift this heavy box. (inability)
3. ..... I borrow your pen? (permission)
4. What ..... this robot do?

Remember / تذكر

After can / can't, use the infinitive without to.
يأتي بعدهما مصدر الفعل مباشرةً.

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Unit 4: Screen Time

Should and Shouldn't

النصيحة والنصح بعدم فعل شيء

1 Should / ينبغي

نستخدم **should** لتقديم نصيحة أو اقتراح ما هو الأفضل.

We use **should** to give advice or make a recommendation.

Subject + should + infinitive

- You **should** limit your screen time. — ينبغي أن تقلل وقت استخدام الشاشات.
- You **should** take regular breaks. — ينبغي أن تأخذ فترات راحة منتظمة.
- We **should** use technology wisely. — ينبغي أن نستخدم التكنولوجيا بحكمة.

2 Shouldn't / لا ينبغي

نستخدم **shouldn't** لننصح شخصًا بعدم فعل شيء.

We use **shouldn't** to advise someone **not** to do something.

Subject + shouldn't + infinitive

- You **shouldn't** use your phone before bedtime. — لا ينبَغي أن تستخدم هاتفك قبل النوم.
- Students **shouldn't** make noise in class. — لا ينبغي أن يُحدث الطلاب ضوضاء في الفَصل.

3 Common Mistakes / أخطاء شائعة

✗ He should **studies** harder.	✓ He should study harder.
✗ You should **to** rest.	✓ You should rest.
✗ We shouldn't **using** phones.	✓ We shouldn't use phones.

4 Quick Check / تدريب سريع

Complete with **should** or **shouldn't**.

1. You ..... sleep early before an exam.
2. We ..... spend all night online.
3. Students ..... respect one another.
4. You ..... share personal information online.

Remember / تذكر — After should / shouldn't, use the infinitive **without to**.

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Unit 4: Screen Time

Modal Verbs: Questions

أسئلة الأفعال الناقصة

1 Yes / No Questions / أسئلة الإجابة بنعم أو لا

Modal + subject + infinitive?

نبدأ بالفعل الناقص، ثم الفاعل، ثم المصدر.

- **Can** I use your tablet?
- **Should** we take a break?
- **Must** students follow the rules?

Short Answers / إجابات قصيرة

Can I leave?	**Should** Ali rest?
✓ Yes, you **can**.	✓ Yes, he **should**.
✗ No, you **can't**.	✗ No, he **shouldn't**.

2 Wh-Questions / أسئلة أدوات الاستفهام

Question word + modal + subject + infinitive?

- **What should** I do?
- **Where can** we use tablets?
- **Why must** students arrive early?
- **How can** I improve my screen-time habits?

3 Important / مهم

✓ **Can** she use the app?
✓ **What should** we do?

✗ **Does** she **can** use the app?
✗ What **do** we **should** do?

لا نستخدم **do** أو **does** أو **did** في السؤال مع الفعل الناقص.

4 Quick Check / تدريب سريع

1. ..... I open the window? (permission)
2. What ..... students do to stay safe online? (advice)
3. ..... we wear seat belts? (obligation)
4. Where ..... I charge my tablet? (permission)

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Unit 4: Screen Time

Modal Verbs: Guided Practice

تدريب موجه على الأفعال الناقصة

A Choose the correct answer. اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

1. You ..... wear a seat belt.
   a. must b. mustn't c. can d. shouldn't
2. You ..... make noise in the library.
   a. must b. mustn't c. should d. can
3. ..... I borrow your pen?
   a. Must b. Shouldn't c. Can d. Mustn't
4. You ..... spend hours online before bed.
   a. should b. shouldn't c. can d. must
5. Students ..... ask the teacher for help.
   a. can b. mustn't c. shouldn't d. can't

B Complete with the correct form. أكمل بالصيغة الصحيحة.

1. He should ..... harder. (study)
2. ..... she ..... this app? (can / use)
3. We mustn't ..... passwords. (share)
4. ..... he .....? (can / swim)

C Complete with a suitable modal. أكمل بفعل ناقص مناسب

1. You ..... protect your password. (obligation)
2. We ..... waste too much time online. (advice against)
3. ..... I use the computer, please? (permission)

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Unit 4: Screen Time

Basic Connectors

أدوات الربط الأساسية

1 Why Do We Use Connectors? / لماذا نستخدم أدوات الربط؟

Connectors join ideas and show the relationship between them.

تربط أدوات الربط بين الأفكار وتوضح العلاقة بينها.

2 Main Connectors / أهمّ أدوات الربط

Connector	Meaning	Function
and	و	addition
also	أيضًا	extra information
but	لكن	contrast
because	لأن	reason
so	لذلك	result

3 Examples / أمثلة

I read books **and** watch useful videos.	أقرأ الكتب وأشاهد مقاطع مفيدة.
I turn off notifications. I **also** keep my phone away.	أغلق الإشعارات. كما أبعد هاتفي.
Screens are useful, **but** they can be distracting.	الشاشات مفيدة، لكنها قد تُشتّت الانتباه.
I limit screen time **because** I want to sleep well.	أقلّل من وقت الشاشات لأنني أريد أن أنام جيدًا.
My eyes hurt, **so** I took a break.	تؤلمني عيناي، لذلك أخذت استراحة.

4 Cause and Result / السبب والنتيجة

Result + because + reason	I went to bed **because** I was tired.
Reason, so + result	I was tired, **so** I went to bed.

5 Remember / تذكر

because shows the reason; **so** shows the result.

تدل **because** على السبب، بينما تدل **so** على النتيجة.

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Unit 4: Screen Time

Contrast and Balance Connectors

أدوات الربط للتناقض وعرض وجهتي النظر

1 Although / Even though / رغم أن

We use **although** and **even though** to show contrast between two ideas.

نستخدم **although** و **even though** لإظهار التناقض بين فكرتين.

Although / Even though + clause, main clause

- **Although** he was tired, he finished his homework. ✓ رغم أنه كان متعبًا، أنهى واجبه المنزلي.
- **Even though** screens are useful, they can cause distraction. ✓ رغم أن الشاشات مفيدة، إلا أنها قد تسبب تشتيتاً.

2 While / بينما

We can use **while** to contrast two facts or situations.

يمكن استخدام **while** للمقارنة بين حقيقتين أو موقفين مختلفين.

- **While** online learning is flexible, classroom learning is more social. ✓ بينما التعلم عبر الإنترنت مرن، التعلم في الفصل أكثر اجتماعية.

3 On one hand ... On the other hand / من ناحية ... ومن ناحية أخرى

We use this pair to present two different sides of an idea.

نستخدم هذا التعبير لعرض جانبين مختلفين للفكرة.

On one hand, social media helps us communicate. ← ⚖ → **On the other hand,** it can waste time.

4 Important / مهم

✗ Although he was tired, **but** he continued.
✓ Although he was tired, he continued.
✓ He was tired, **but** he continued.

⚠ لا نستخدم **but** مع **although** في الجملة نفسها.

5 Quick Check / تدريب سريع

1. ..... it was raining, we went outside. (Although)
2. ..... technology is useful, it can be distracting. (While)
3. On one hand, tablets help us learn. ....., they may distract us.

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Unit 4: Screen Time

Unit 4 Exam Practice

تدريبات امتحانية على الوحدة الرابعة

A Choose the correct answer. / اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

1. Students ..... come to school on time.
   a. must b. mustn't c. can't d. shouldn't
2. You ..... share your password with anyone.
   a. should b. can c. mustn't d. must
3. ..... I use your tablet, please?
   a. Must b. Can c. Shouldn't d. Mustn't
4. ..... screens are useful, they can be distracting.
   a. Because b. So c. Although d. And
5. My eyes hurt, ... I took a break.
   a. because b. so c. but d. although

B Use the correct form. / استخدم الصيغة الصحيحة

1. You shouldn't ..... (spend) all night online. .....
2. Ali can ..... (use) the school computer. .....
3. Students must ..... (respect) school rules. .....
4. On one hand, technology saves time. On ..... other hand, it may distract us.

C Complete with the correct form. / أكمل بالصيغة الصحيحة

1. He must ..... the rules. (follow)
2. ..... she was tired, she continued working. (Although)
3. You should ..... a break. (take)

Modal + infinitive without *to*
Do not use but with although.
بعد الفعل الناقص نستخدم المصدر بدون to.
لا نستخدم but مع although.

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Unit 5: Design Thinking

Sequence Adverbs

ظروف الترتيب

1 Use / الاستخدام

Sequence adverbs show the order of steps or events.

توضح ظروف الترتيب ترتيب الخطوات أو الأحداث.

2 Main Sequence Adverbs / أهم ظروف الترتيب

Beginning / البداية:	Middle / المنتصف:	Ending / النهاية:
First	Next	Finally
Firstly	Then	Lastly
To begin with	After that	In conclusion
أولاً	بعد ذلك	أخيرًا

3 A Process in Order / خطوات مرتبة

1. **First,** identify the problem. — حدد المشكلة.
2. **Next,** brainstorm different ideas. — فكر في أفكار مختلفة.
3. **Then,** build a simple prototype. — ابنِ نموذجًا بسيطًا.
4. **After that,** test the prototype. — اختبر النموذج.
5. **Finally,** improve your design. — حسّن تصميمك.

4 Punctuation / علامات الترقيم

✓ **First,** identify the problem.

✗ **First** identify the problem.

Use a **comma** after a sequence adverb at the beginning of a sentence.

نضع فاصلة بعد ظرف الترتيب عندما يأتي في بداية الجملة.

5 Quick Check / تدريب سريع

1. ....., define the problem.
2. ....., build a prototype.
3. ....., test and improve it.

Complete with suitable sequence adverbs.

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Unit 5: Design Thinking

Imperatives

صيغة الأمر والتعليمات

1 What Are Imperatives? / ما صيغة الأمر؟

Imperatives are commands or instructions we give to others.

صيغة الأمر هي أوامر أو تعليمات نوجهها إلى الآخرين.

! The subject **you** is usually omitted.

عادةً يُحذف الفاعل **you**.

2 Positive Imperatives / الأمر المثبت

Infinitive

- **Open** your book. — افتح كتابك.
- **Brainstorm** as many ideas as possible. — اقترح أكبر عدد ممكن من الأفكار.
- **Test** the prototype. — اختبر النموذج الأولي.

3 Negative Imperatives / الأمر المنفي

Don't + infinitive

Never + infinitive

- **Don't** judge ideas during brainstorming. — لا تحكم على الأفكار أثناء توليدها.
- **Never** waste your time. — لا تهدر وقتك أبدًا.

4 Polite Instructions / التعليمات المهذبة

Add **please** at the beginning or end.

نضيف **please** في بداية الجملة أو نهايتها لجعل الطلب مهذبًا.

- **Please** listen carefully.
- Open the window, **please**.

5 Common Mistakes / أخطاء شائعة

✗ Don't **to** touch it.	✓ Don't touch it.
✗ Never **wasting** time.	✓ Never **waste** time.
✗ Please **to** sit down.	✓ Please **sit** down.

6 Quick Check / تدريب سريع

1. ..... the door, please. (open)
2. Don't ..... afraid. (be)
3. Never ..... your password. (share)

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Unit 5: Design Thinking

Sequence and Imperatives: Common Mistakes

الأخطاء الشائعة في الترتيب وصيغة الأمر

1 Sequence Adverbs / ظروف الترتيب

Incorrect	Correct
✗ First identify the problem.	✓ First, identify the problem.
✗ Next to build a prototype.	✓ Next, build a prototype.
✗ In end, test the design.	✓ Finally, test the design.
✗ Then, brainstorm first.	✓ First, brainstorm. Then, choose an idea.

نستخدم كلمات الترتيب بالترتيب المنطقي، ونضع بعدها فاصلة.

2 Imperatives / صيغة الأمر

Incorrect	Correct
✗ Don't to judge ideas.	✓ Don't judge ideas.
✗ Never wasting your time.	✓ Never waste your time.
✗ Please, to modify the prototype.	✓ Please modify the prototype.
✗ Didn't explore one idea only.	✓ Don't explore one idea only.

بعد don't أو never نستخدم المصدر مباشرةً.

3 Complete with the correct form. أكمل بالصيغة الصحيحة.

1. First, ... the problem. (identify)
2. Next, ... different ideas. (to brainstorm)
3. Don't ..... afraid of mistakes. (being)
4. Never ..... up. (gives)
5. In conclusion, ... your final design. (test)

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Unit 5: Design Thinking

Sequence Adverbs and Imperatives

تدريب موجه على ظروف الترتيب وصيغة الأمر

A Complete the Process. / أكمل الخطوات

Use: First - Next - Then - After that - Finally

1. ....., identify the users' needs.
2. ....., define the problem clearly.
3. ....., brainstorm different solutions.
4. ....., build and test a prototype.
5. ....., improve the final design.

B Choose the correct answer. / اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

1. ..... open the window. It's cold outside.
   a. Do b. Don't c. Isn't d. Haven't
2. Never ..... your time.
   a. waste b. wastes c. wasting d. wasted
3. Don't ..... afraid of mistakes.
   a. being b. been c. is d. be
4. ....., test the prototype with real users.
   a. Because b. Finally c. Although d. Must

C Complete with the correct form. / أكمل بالصيغة الصحيحة

1. First, ... the problem. (identify)
2. Please ..... your prototype. (to modify)
3. Don't ..... only one idea. (explored)
4. Never ..... your time. (wasting)

D Write / اكتب

Write two instructions for a design-thinking team. اكتب تعليمتين لفريق يعمل على حل مشكلة.

1. .....
2. .....

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Unit 6: Why Do We Like Stories?

Direct and Reported Speech

الكلام المباشر والكلام المنقول

1 Direct Speech / الكلام المباشر

We repeat the speaker's exact words and use quotation marks.

نذكر كلام المتحدث كما قاله تمامًا، ونضعه بين علامتي تنصيص.

Salma said, "I love stories."

2 Reported Speech / الكلام المنقول

We report the meaning, not the exact words. We do not use quotation marks.

ننقل معنى الكلام دون استخدام علامات التنصيص.

Salma said that she loved stories.

3 Basic Form / التكوين

Subject + said (that) + reported clause

Omar said that he was tired.

4 Remember / تذكر

- Direct speech: exact words + quotation marks.
- Reported speech: pronouns, verbs, and time words may change.

- الكلام المباشر: كلمات المتحدث كما هي مع علامات التنصيص.
- الكلام المنقول: قد تتغير الضمائر والأزمنة والكلمات الدالة على الزمن والمكان.

Direct: "I am happy." → **Reported:** He said that he was happy.

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Unit 6: Why Do We Like Stories?

Said and Told

الفرق بين said و told

1 Said / استخدام said

Subject + said (that) + clause

- Do not put an object directly after said.
  لا نضع مفعولاً به مباشرة بعد said.

- Ali said that he was busy.
- Sara said that she liked the story.

2 Told / استخدام told

Subject + told + object + (that) + clause

يأتي بعد told مفعول به.

- Ali told me that he was busy.
- Sara told us that she liked the story.

3 Said to → Told / التحويل

Direct: Ali said to me, "I am busy." → **Reported:** Ali told me that he was busy.

4 Quick Check / تدريب سريع

Complete with the correct form.

1. Sara ..... that she liked the story. (say)
2. Omar ..... me that he needed help. (tell)
3. They ..... us that they were ready. (tell)

Remember / تذكر said + that + clause | told + object + that + clause

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Unit 6: Why Do We Like Stories?

Tense Changes (1)

تغييرات الأزمنة (١)

1 The Verb to Be / فعل be

Direct Speech		Reported Speech	Examples
am / is	→	was	• "I am happy." → He said that he was happy.
are	→	were	• "We are ready." → They said that they were ready.

2 Present Simple / المضارع البسيط

Direct Speech (Rule)		Reported Speech (Rule)	Examples
present simple	→	past simple	• "I play tennis." → He said that he played tennis. • "She reads stories." → Mona said that she read stories.

3 Present Continuous / المضارع المستمر

Direct Speech (Rule)		Reported Speech (Rule)	Examples
am / is / are + verb-ing	→	was / were + verb-ing	• "We are studying." → They said that they were studying.

4 Quick Check / تدريب سريع

Complete with the correct form:

1. Ali said that he ..... tired. (be)
2. Mona said that she ..... English every day. (study)
3. They said that they ..... on a project then. (be / work)

Remember

Present forms usually change to past forms in reported speech.
تتحول أزمنة المضارع غالبًا إلى أزمنة الماضي في الكلام المنقول.

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Unit 6: Why Do We Like Stories?

Tense Changes (2)

تغييرات الأزمنة (٢)

1 Past Simple / الماضي البسيط

Rule	Example	ملاحظة
past simple → past perfect	"I played football yesterday." → Omar said that he had played football the day before.	يتحول الماضي البسيط إلى الماضي التام.

2 Will / المستقبل

Rule	Example	ملاحظة
will → would	"I will visit my grandmother tomorrow." → Sara said that she would visit her grandmother the following day.	تتحول will إلى would.

3 Can / القدرة

Rule	Example	ملاحظة
can → could	"I can help you." → Malak said that she could help me.	تتحول can إلى could.

4 Quick Check / تدريب سريع

Complete with the correct form:

1. Omar said he ..... the match the day before. (watch)
2. Sara said she ..... travel the following day. (will)
3. Malak said she ..... help me. (can)

★ past simple → past perfect | will → would | can → could

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Unit 6: Why Do We Like Stories?

Pronoun Changes

تغيير الضمائر

Pronouns change according to who is speaking and who is listening.
تتغير الضمائر حسب المتحدث والمستمع.

1 Subject Pronouns / ضمائر الفاعل

Direct Speech Pronoun		Changes To
I	→	he / she
we	→	they
you	→	I / we / he / she / they (according to meaning)

2 Object Pronouns / ضمائر المفعول

Direct Speech Pronoun		Changes To
me	→	him / her
us	→	them
you	→	me / us / him / her / them (according to meaning)

3 Possessive Adjectives / صفات الملكية

Direct Speech Pronoun		Changes To
my	→	his / her
our	→	their
your	→	my / our / his / her / their (according to meaning)

4 Examples / أمثلة

- Nour said, "I am happy." → Nour said that she was happy.
- Omar said to Ali, "I can help you." → Omar told Ali that he could help him.

Remember — Always identify the speaker and the listener first.
حدد المتحدث والمستمع أولًا.

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Unit 6: Why Do We Like Stories?

Time and Place Changes

تغيير كلمات الزمن والمكان

1 Time Expressions / الكلمات الدالة على الزمن

Direct	Reported
today	that day
yesterday	the day before
tomorrow	the following day
now	then

2 Place and Demonstratives / المكان وأسماء الإشارة

Direct	Reported
here	there
this	that
these	those

3 Examples / أمثلة

Direct Speech		Reported Speech
"I will travel tomorrow."	→	She said that she would travel the following day.
"We played here yesterday."	→	They said that they had played there the day before.

4 Mini Practice / تدريب قصير

Complete the reported sentence:

1. Mona said, "I will travel tomorrow." → Mona said she would travel ..... .
2. Ali said, "I am busy now." → Ali said he was busy ..... .
3. They said, "We played here yesterday." → They said they had played ..... the day before.

today → that day | yesterday → the day before | tomorrow → the following day | now → then

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Unit 6: Why Do We Like Stories?

Reported Speech: Conversion Steps

خطوات التحويل إلى الكلام المنقول

1 Conversion Steps / خطوات التحويل

1	Identify the speaker and listener.	حدد المتحدث والمستمع.
2	Remove quotation marks and the comma.	احذف علامتي التنصيص والفاصلة.
3	Use said that or told + object + that.	استخدم said that أو told مع المفعول به.
4	Change the pronouns.	غيّر الضمائر.
5	Change the tense.	غيّر الزمن.
6	Change time and place words.	غيّر كلمات الزمن والمكان.

2 Worked Example / مثال محلول

Direct: Sara said, "I will visit my grandmother tomorrow."

I → she | will → would | my → her | tomorrow → the following day

Reported: Sara said that she would visit her grandmother the following day.

3 More Examples / أمثلة أخرى

Omar said, "I played football yesterday."	→	Omar said that he had played football the day before.
Malak said to me, "I can help you."	→	Malak told me that she could help me.

Change into reported speech / حوّل إلى الكلام المنقول

1. Nour said, "I am happy."
.....
2. Ali said to Omar, "I will visit you tomorrow."
.....

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Unit 6: Why Do We Like Stories?

Reported Speech: Common Mistakes

الأخطاء الشائعة في الكلام المنقول

Incorrect	Correct
✗ He said me that he was tired.	✓ He told me that he was tired.
✗ She told that she liked the story.	✓ She said that she liked the story.
✗ Omar said he will travel tomorrow.	✓ Omar said he would travel the following day.
✗ Mona said she is busy then.	✓ Mona said she was busy then.
✗ They said, that they were ready.	✓ They said that they were ready.

said + that + clause
قال + أن + جملة

told + object + that + clause
أخبر + مفعول + أن + جملة

Change the tense.
غيِّر الزمن.

Change time and place words.
غيِّر كلمات الوقت والمكان.

Quick Practice / تدريب سريع

Complete with the correct form.

1. Salma said that she ..... happy. (be)
2. Ali told me that he ..... help me. (can)
3. Mona said that they ..... the next day. (will travel)
4. He said that he ..... his homework the day before. (finish)

Remember: Do not use a comma before **that** in reported speech.
لا نضع فاصلة قبل **that** في الكلام المنقول.

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Unit 6: Why Do We Like Stories?

Reported Speech: Guided Practice

تدريب موجّه على الكلام المنقول

A Choose the correct answer. اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

1. Salma said that she ..... tired.
   a. is b. was c. are d. be
2. Omar told ..... that he needed help.
   a. I b. me c. my d. mine
3. They said that they ..... visit the museum the following day.
   a. will b. would c. can d. are
4. Mona said that she had finished her work ..... .
   a. tomorrow b. the day before c. now d. today
5. Ali said, "..... can solve the problem."
   a. I b. me c. my d. mine

B Complete with the correct form. أكمل بالصيغة الصحيحة.

1. Sara said that she ..... reading stories. (love)
2. Ahmed told me that he ..... busy. (be)
3. They said that they ..... football the day before. (play)
4. Malak said that she ..... help me. (can)

C Change into reported speech. حوّل إلى الكلام المنقول

1. Nour said, "I am happy."
   .....
2. Omar said, "I will travel tomorrow."
   .....
3. Sara said to me, "We can help you."
   .....

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Unit 6: Why Do We Like Stories?

Unit 6 Exam Practice

تدريبات امتحانية على الوحدة السادسة

A Choose the correct answer. اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

1. Hany said that he ..... tired.
   a. was b. is c. are d. be
2. Sara told ..... that she liked the story.
   a. I b. me c. my d. mine
3. Omar said that he ..... football the day before.
   a. played b. had played c. plays d. will play
4. They said that they ..... visit the museum the following day.
   a. will b. would c. can d. are
5. Malak said, "..... can help you."
   a. I b. me c. my d. mine

B Use the correct form of the word(s) in brackets. استخدم الصيغة الصحيحة للكلمات بين القوسين

1. Ali said that he ..... more practice. (need)
2. Mona said that she ..... a new story the day before. (write)
3. They said that they ..... ready then. (be)
4. Salma said that she ..... her grandmother the following day. (will visit)

C Change into reported speech. حوِّل إلى الكلام المنقول

1. Nour said, "I am happy." .....
2. Omar said, "I played football yesterday." .....
3. Sara said to me, "I can help you." .....

Golden Rule / القاعدة الذهبية

said + that + clause | told + object + that + clause

Change pronouns + tense + time/place words.

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امسح الباركود بالموبيل لتثبيت التطبيق وتحميل كل الملازم مجانا وبسرعه

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